In the Specification:

On page 7 of the specification, please delete from the first full paragraph to the last paragraph on the page and replace it with the following:

-- FIG. 5 shows the probe; it is formed by a catheter comprising:

- a planar ultrasound transducer 1, or a transducer which delivers a planar wave at its distal end,
- the conduits 2 for the coupling and cooling liquid,
- optionally, a temperature sensor such as a thermocouple for ensuring that the transducer does not overheat; prostate temperature can also be measured locally;
- in its proximal portion, connectors for the liquid, and powering of the transducer and temperature probe;
- optionally, a mechanical interface located in the connector provides for rotation of the probe about itself;
- a balloon at its end for positioning the probe with respect to the vessel neck; the advantage is that the balloon ensures the probe stays in place in the urethra;
- optionally, a sterile probe sheath in a flexible material, should the transducer not be used without a membrane.

In the example of FIG. 6, an imaging transducer 8 is provided, mounted in a mechanical relationship with the planar firing transducer 1; the advantage is that the treated tissues can be imaged. The imaging transducer operates at an acoustic power well below that of the planer firing transducer, and does not have a notable tissue heating effect. Optionally, the firing and imaging functions are provided by one and the same transducer which is alternately connected to an echography-type electronic circuit (for sending and receiving pulses) and to a radiofrequency power generator. This saves on space; since the image is in the same plane as therapy, the therapy can be controlled accurately.

FIG. 7A and 7B show that the height of the arrangement of planar transducers 1 can be adapted to the region to be treated. Several designs of probe are proposed:

- depending on the size of the prostate, a transducer of varying length can be selected,
- if it is desired to treat the lateral lobes, a side-emitting transducer, mounted laterally, can be selected as shown in FIG. 7B;
- for treating the median lobes, a front-emitting transducer is selected as shown in FIG. 7A;
- to perform the thermal equivalent of vessel neck incision, a narrow transducer will be used. --